



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the island. Two birds were seen first, and soon afterwards twenty-two more. On the 23d two birds were seen towards the western, and twenty-four towards the eastern part of the island, and I lean to the opinion that they are the same birds noted on the 17th.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Notes on some Connecticut Birds.—*Erismatura rubida*.—On June 5, 1893, three adult Ruddy Ducks were killed here and brought to me. Two were males. The eggs in the female were larger than 'buck-shot.' The flock contained five individuals. I find no previous record of the species being found in our State at such a late date. Several of these Ducks have been taken at Seaconnet, R. I., in July (Miller, Auk, VIII, 1891, 118).

Ceophlæus pileatus — Through the kindness of Mr. Gurdon Trumbull I am able to record a recent capture of this rare Woodpecker. One was shot at Granby, Conn., Nov. 1, 1890, by Mr. Lewis S. Welch of Hartford. Mr. Trumbull saw the bird soon after it was mounted.

Empidonax pusillus traillii.—A male was killed at Norfolk, in the northwestern part of the State, June 20, 1893, by Mr. W. E. Treat. It was in low alders. Others were heard.

Vireo solitarius.—Mr. Treat found a nest at Norfolk, June 23, 1893, containing four fresh eggs. It was in a small hemlock and about six feet from the ground. The female was secured.

Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii.—Two nests of the Hermit Thrush, each containing three fresh eggs, were taken at Norfolk, June 20 and 23, 1893, by Mr. Treat. He found this Thrush common there. I think the actual nesting date in Connecticut has not previously been recorded.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

Connecticut Notes.—On August 24, 1893, after the severe storm which swept the Atlantic coast, I visited the West Haven shore in the hopes of finding some shore birds. I had gone but a short distance when I noticed a large Hawk in pursuit of some small bird, apparently a Sandpiper. As they passed within a few yards of me I shot the Hawk, which proved to be an American Goshawk in immature plumage.

The bird which he had pursued settled in the grass near the edge of a small pool. On walking to the spot I flushed and shot the bird which was a Northern Phalarope in high summer plumage. Both birds were in excellent condition, but neither had anything in the stomach.—A. H. VERRILL, *New Haven, Conn.*

Rare Birds near Baltimore, Maryland.—I wish to record the occurrence of several rare birds in the neighborhood of Baltimore during the past few years. As far as I can learn *Geothlypis philadelphia* and *Dendroica cærulea* have not been previously observed in this locality, and in the case of the latter the range of this species in summer is also considerably extended by the capture here of an adult and young in July.